BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " 12 months.....10 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR FOURTH WEEK IN JULY.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
19.	Sunday—*Dies canis* begin	4 55	7 5
20.	Monday	4 56	7 4
21.	Tuesday—1st Bat. Manassas, 1861	4 57	7 3
22.	Wednesday	4 57	7 3
23.	Thursday	4 53	7 2
24.	Friday—Moon eight days old	4 58	7 2
25.	Saturday—Bat. of Lunday's Lane	4 59	7 1

Moon First Quarter Thursday, July 23d, at 11 o'clock. 12 minutes, morning a. m. Full Moon Thursday, July 20

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Yankee Raid on Wytheville--Fighting in the Streets--Loss on both Sides, &c.

RICHMOND, July 20.—Raid on Wytheville confirmed. An official dispatch from Gen. Sam Jones says the enemy's cavalry and infantry, about one thousand strong, rode into Wytheville on Saturday evening. At the same time one hundred and thirty men with two field pieces, under Maj. Bowery, entered the town, and sharp skirmishing in the streets ensued, lasting three quarters of an hour. Maj. Bowery retired with part of his men. Our loss Captain Oliver, and two citizens killed, and Lieut. Bosana badly wounded. The enemy lost Col. Toland, commanding brigade, one other Colonel, a Major and seven privates killed; a Lieut. Colonel and twenty-five men wounded and taken prisoners. The Yankees burnt the jail and several other buildings, and left next morning, retreating towards Tazewell Court House. Damage to Railroad can be repaired in an hour or two. Unofficial dispatch expresses apprehension that other attacks on the Railroad will be made.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, July 20.—All quiet to-day. There was a slight skirmish, yesterday, between a small portion of cavalry, towards Martinsburg. It is rumored that Meade has been superseded by Sedgwick.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—The bombardment was renewed for a short time this afternoon. All quiet this evening.

A VILLAGE IN MOURNING.—The following casualties are reported in the battle of Gettysburg in the companies from the village of Chapel Hill:

Killed.—Maj. Joseph Hubbard Saunders, 33d Regt.; Lieut. John Henderson McDade; James Wesley Williams; Nathaniel Brooks Lenny, 11th Regt.; Lieut. Norwood Mickle, 37th Regt.; Sergeant William Whitted, Corporal William Spencer Durham and William Sugg, (reported.)

Capt. Elijah Graham Morrow, of the 28th Regt. is wounded and prisoner; Capt. John Fletcher Freeland was seriously wounded by a shell, and Lieut. Lewis Battle wounded and a prisoner.

How many more of the gallant boys from Chapel Hill were killed and wounded in this terrible battle is not known, but enough is known to justify us in denominating it a village of mourning.

THE SEVEN THOUSAND NOT TO BE RAISED.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising column that Gen. Dan'l G. Fowle, has issued an order revoking the order which directed the militia officers to bring to Raleigh, by the 1st. of August those persons between 40 and 45 years of age liable to conscription. This is in consequence of the Proclamation of the President, calling those persons into the service of the Confederate Government, as Conscripts. Persons between the above ages will be enrolled by the Confederate District Enrolling officers, and ordered to camp in the same manner as those between 35 and 40.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Gen. Bragg is fortifying the hills around Chattanooga. Rosecrans has removed his headquarters from Tullahoma to Winchester, and both armies are quiet, and we suppose the ballance of the summer and fall will be consumed in ditching.

DEATH OF GEN. PENDER.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that Gen. Pender has died, at Stanton, of wounds received at Gettysburg. Gen. Pender was a brave and gallant officer, and we deeply regret to have to announce his death. The remains of Gen. P. reached Richmond on Sunday.

We are gratified to state that Gen. D. G. Fowle, who has been confined to his room by severe illness for the past ten days has so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of his office.

KILLED.—We learn that Maj. John H. Whitaker, of the 9th N. C. T., was killed in a cavalry skirmish, in Virginia, on last Saturday week.

Gov. Vance returned to the city from a hasty trip to the Mountains yesterday morning.

FROM LEE'S ARMY—GEN. PENDER'S BODY.—The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

Early yesterday morning a report obtained currency that the War Department was in possession of important and encouraging dispatches from the army of Gen. Lee, which would be given to the public during the day. These reports were retailed by sensation mongers through the streets until the public appetite was whetted to an extent that led it to expect the announcement of a triumph little short of a total annihilation of Meade's Grand Army of the Potomac. When the dispatch was made public it was found that it had reference to an unimportant cavalry fight which occurred at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, on the 16th inst., an account of which was posted on the *Dispatch* bulletin early on Saturday.

The central train which arrived yesterday afternoon, brought down the body of Major General Pender, who was wounded in the battles of Gettysburg, which was placed in the Capitol. At the time his wound was received it was not regarded as mortal, but when he reached Staunton it was found necessary to amputate his leg, under the effects of which he died.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—Hon. A. H. Stephens was in Danville, Va., Monday, and left Wednesday for the South. He visited the hospitals while there. Monday night Mr. Stephens was serenaded by a large body of citizens and disabled soldiers, and responded. He reviewed hastily the present condition of the country, and bade the people be of good cheer, as the loss of Vicksburg and other less important places was by no means so disastrous as many persons supposed. He expressed an unshaken faith in the ultimate success of our cause.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WANTED, FOR which a good price will be paid. Address J. S., Progress Office.
July 11-1w*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863. NO. 217.

GENERAL LEE'S MOVEMENT FROM GETTYSBURG TOWARDS HAGERSTOWN.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes (July 7th,) as follows:

A gentleman who resides at Emmettsburg, but who is well known and much respected in this city, arrived here to-day. I learn from him the following facts:

During Saturday the columns of General Lee's army were passing through Emmettsburg, and also on the country roads north of the place, from near Gettysburg, across the South Mountains, towards Hagerstown. The movement was made in perfect order, and without haste or the least confusion. My informant related many little circumstances that occurred on the march, all showing the deliberation with which it was made. He was placed under close surveillance by General J. E. B. Stuart on Sunday, and informed that he could not quit the town. Otherwise no restrictions were placed upon his actions. On that day he had a long conversation with General Stuart.—That officer informed him that he had no doubt the Northern newspapers would claim the result of the battles of the three preceding days as a victory, because General Lee had retired from before Gettysburg. "But," said he, "before three days more they will play a different tune. In those engagements General Lee has accomplished exactly what he intended, and if the Union army follow us now it will be they who will never return to their capital, and not we. I can tell you this much, General Lee is not retreating, and will not leave the northside of the Potomac until he has accomplished that for which he crossed that stream."

General Stuart had at Emmettsburg 15,000 cavalry, in splendid condition. They left that place in the course of the day, on receipt of a dispatch from Gen. Lee. They were the last rebel troops seen near Emmettsburg, or at any point east of the base of South Mountain. I am unable to say now whether General Lee's army has moved as far as Hagerstown or not. But this I know, that if he desired to do so on Saturday or Sunday he could and has done so; for the report that the passes in the South Mountain were held by Union troops is entirely inaccurate.—On the other hand, all of those passes have been held by strong detachments of General Lee's Army. It was through these passes that the mails from Richmond to the rebel army were transported every day.

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

The New Orleans *Era* of July 10th, says:

We have official authority for the announcement of the capture of Port Hudson by our forces on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3 p. m.

Gen. Gardener, the rebel commander, surrendered unconditionally to Major-General Banks. The rebel army was drawn up in line and stacked arms, and Gen. Banks took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and the small arms and military stores of every description have fallen into our hands.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The great stronghold of the Mississippi surrendered to our forces under General Banks, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

Gardener, the cammander of the rebel fortress, had sent a flag of truce asking terms. The response was an unconditional surrender, and he allowed twenty-four hours to consider.

He did not take so much time, and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th, unconditionally surrendered the stronghold with all it contained. There were five thousand prisoners.

The moment the surrender was completed, the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be the fact—the last mule at Port Hudson had deen devoured.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE RECENT Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a Guard for HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate Government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties.

III. After enrollment the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for HOME DEFENCE, and their Commissions, when called into service will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No 13.

By order of Govenor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 15-1w

All Daily papers in the State will copy one week and other papers two weeks and send bills to Adjutant Generals Office.

Headqr's District Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13th, 1863.

[Extract.]
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 213.

* * * * * * *

I. ALL THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, OF Brig. Gen. Clingman's Brigade now absent by authority from these Headquarters, will report without delay, for duty with their respective regiments at Charleston, S. C.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING:

JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.

July 16-1w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garden. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,

L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWer, stationary Engine—new and without boilers.
One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers.
One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order.
One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy.
One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupalo, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.
July 11-6t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.

July 10-eod3t T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. She is a bay and has a wart on the right ear. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin on the farm.

July 2-tf W. D. JOHNSON.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

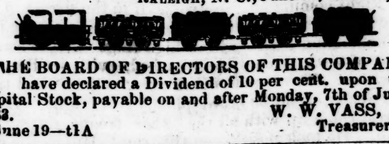
WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.

W. W. VASS,
June 19—tlA Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 17, 1863.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE R. & G. R. R. will not receive private freights to be shipped beyond Gaston. The P. R. R. Company having refused to receive the same at that point makes it necessary to give this notice.

C. B. ALLEN, Agent.
July 18-2w*

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

WANTED.

ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH. Apply to
N. S. CARPENTER,
July 18-6t Gen. Sup't. W. C. & R. R. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-MaTtf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

RALEIGH, July 13, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Company, held July 11th, 1863, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organized as "A Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Company, have his policy continued in full force for one year, as if he had not entered such service.

Resolved, farther, That the entry into such service, without the payment of one per cent. extra premium, shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy unless the insurer, so entering, shall be killed or die from a wound recieved or disease contracted while in the service.

July 14-3t

Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal publish 3 times and forward bills to the Progress office.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35,00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 29-tf] B. & CO.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,
Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $3 per pound, in half pound and pound cans.
June 27-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Forty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

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Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 9-tf Charlotte, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-3m* Petersburg, Va.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
RAILROAD SNUFF,

Lorillard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 16-3m Greensboro' N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

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" " Two months -		3 00
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We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

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☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Raleigh and Weldon.

Within the past few days both the Wilmington & Weldon and the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroads have been cut by Yankee raiders, the former at Rocky Mount, and the latter at Wytheville. At Wytheville a small band of Confederates fought the marauders most gallantly, and made them pay dearly in killed and wounded for their impudence, but in the raid on Rocky Mount, as on Warsaw, 400 or 500 cavalry were permitted to march leisurely to the road, destroy the track, buildings, bridges, &c., and return at leisure, notwithstanding we have a force several times as large within almost gunshot of the highways travelled by the raiders. This is not only disgraceful, but calls loudly for a change in the command in North Carolina. We sincerely hope and trust that some change will be immediately made, or the last man now on duty below Goldsboro' be sent to Gen. Lee or somewhere else where they may be placed under officers that will allow them to do the country some service. One regiment of infantry is enough to ambush such a party as the one that visited Warsaw and Rocky Mount, and no excuse will satisfy the people that it could not have been done, had the troops at Kinston and elsewhere been properly handled.

But to return to Raleigh and Weldon. The other two lines leading from Richmond to the South have been cut by the enemy repeatedly, and for several weeks, until bridges can be rebuilt, travel and transportation over them will be slow and tedious; and as the line by Weldon, Raleigh, Charlotte and Columbia is now the only one left, it is of great importance to us and to the government that it be preserved.—But will the enemy be unmindful of the great importance, to them, of breaking it?

Suppose they make a descent upon this line at Weldon or at this place? Then we have not a single *whole* line of railway, from Richmond South, for government or any other transportation. The enemy know our condition and will break this line if possible, and if broken it will be at Weldon or Raleigh. This is no very pleasing reflection to us, but a raid on either place may be expected at any hour, and as we are likely to have no assistance from the government to protect this place, every available man being wanted at more important points, and as the command at Kinston and vicinity seems indisposed to interfere with such *pleasure excursions* of the enemy, we appeal to the people of the State—those who do not come under any conscript call—to organize, drill and prepare to defend the Capitol, for they will be needed. Raleigh is in danger, and we appeal especially to the people of this city and county to perfect organizations for the protection of this place when assailed by such a party as the one that visited Rocky Mount and Warsaw. A raid on this city may be made next year, next month, next week, or it may come to-morrow. Certainly there is no time to lose, and if there be any life in this people or power of resistance left let it show itself. Citizen organizations must protect this city or it will be sacked. Mark our prediction.

Gen. Lee's Army.

We have nothing additional from Gen. Lee's army. The press dispatch from Winchester announcing that Meade has been superseded by Sedgwick amounts to nothing, as it is from the author of the forty thousand prisoner dispatch. Gen. Lee is falling back, we doubt not, upon Richmond. Whether Meade will follow or not we cannot say, we hardly think, however, his army is in a condition to do so. We have no fears for the safety of Gen. Lee's army, and all the rumors of the Yankees getting between him and Richmond are purely sensational.

The Enemy in Tarboro—A Skirmish with them near that place, &c.

Gov. Vance has kindly permitted us to use the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO, July 21.—*Gov. Vance*: The following dispatch from Col. John C. Lamb, to Gen. Martin, has just passed this office:

CLARK'S MILL, NEAR TARBORO.—*To Gen. Martin*: The two companies of infantry, two pieces of artillery and Kennedy's command left camp at 2 o'clock for Tarboro, moving on different roads. Kennedy met the enemy three hundred strong, capturing 8 prisoners; killed and wounded 12 or 15, taking some horses, &c. The enemy are now in Tarboro, burning portions of the town. I have a clue upon them, but am afraid I will be unable to come up with them with my infantry. Will do all I can to harrass them. The prisoners state that two regiments of infantry, six hundred cavalry, and some artillery compose the expedition. The infantry regiments have not reached Tarboro. One column supposed to go to Rocky Mount.

[Signed] J. C. LAMB, Lt. Col.

The Pennsylvania Campaign—The Battle of Gettysburg—Description of the Country—Interesting Particulars, &c.

The following letter from an officer in the [illegible] Regiment, Ramseur's Brigade, to his mother, in this city, who has kindly permitted us to use it. It is the best letter we have seen from the army since the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and the writer is as gallant and brave a man as has met the foe there or elsewhere:

CAMP NEAR HAGERSTOWN, July 8, 1863.

Dear Mother and Wife: I expect before now, Emily is either with you or in Raleigh. If she is not, please send her this letter, after you are through with it. I write to you while at Greencastle, Pa. We were then on our way up the Cumberland Valley, our Division being the leading Division of the army, and two days march ahead of any other infantry troops. We were, in fact, the advance guard of the rebel army, and swept the organized militia before us like chaff before the wind, they each day fleeing as fast as we advanced, and not a gun was fired in the long march to Carlisle.

The Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania is the counterpart of the Shannandoh Valley of Virginia.—Turning fields of ripening wheat, oats, and barly gladened the eye through its whole length, while aromatic acres of the greenest clover added to the beauty of the landscape, and gave evidence of the thrift and prosperity of its farmers, who never before had felt the blighting effects of war, or saw the march of its devastation, and now for the first time saw our advancing columns, with as much dread as the people of Egypt do the locust swarms that carry destruction in its way. But, their fears were in part groundless. The mistaken chivalry and I believe, *policy* too, of General Lee, prevented them from feeling the iron heel of war as Virginia has done. Our troops were not allowed to take anything. Our Commissaries and Quartermasters had orders to impress and pay for food and stock needed for the support of the army, but the individual who dared to impress or take anything on his own account suffered the penalties of a court martial. Thanks to the discipline of our corps, however, very few cases were tried. Our soldiers love and revere Gen. Lee, and his orders are obeyed by the rank and file of the army through esteem as much as through fear. The Cavalry were engaged mostly in the impressing business, and cattle and horses were taken by the hundreds and sent to the rear. The negroes who lived in the country fled before us like the Militia, and in our entire march through the Valley, I saw but one single native representative of the African race, and he appeared too old to get away from us. Their evacuation of this country, the farmers admit, was at least one benefit they derive from the rebel invasion. The farmers and their wives, notwithstanding Gen. Lee's orders and guarantees of no molestation, were badly frightened, and when our ragged and bronzed soldiers would visit their houses, their fright could be seen in their faces, and you could get anything they had by asking for it. As a consequence we lived well. We could get chickens and other poultry in abundance, with milk to drink, and butter to put on our bread. Some farmers gave away almost their whole stock of poultry, and to show you their policy, I remonstrated with one, one evening, for being so liberal, and he assigned as a reason that by so doing he hoped to save his house and farm from destruction, as he heard we tore up everything as we went if our requests were refused. You could not buy. They would not take money. After the battle of Winchester I procured Yankee money for the purpose of purchasing from the Pennsylvania farmers, knowing their aversion to our currency, but I had no use for it. We even got vegetables to eat, and I shall not soon forget the many feasts I made out of that "soldier's luxury"—onions. A soldier will go farther and give more for a mess of onions than for anything else to eat.

One remarkable coincidence of our invasion of the valley of Pennsylvania is the fact that a whole brigade of Pennsylvanians from this very locality were at that time in Newbern. Hardly a family but are represented there, and I was unchristian enough to think we treated these people too tamely while their sons were burning and dispoiling the fairest portion of our own loved State. These people are truly loyal to their government. They so express themselves unreservedly, but they all express a desire for peace. Our invasion doubtless had a tendency to make them desire it the more.

Well, I have written three pages, and have not started from Greencastle yet. We left that vicinity on the evening of the 24th of June, and passing through the town of Chambersburg, encamped four miles beyond. I noticed that the towns people were more saucy and spiteful looking than those in the rural districts. The ladies looked ugly and sulky and almost every one who gazed at us from open windows, wore the tie of the "red, white and blue" tied cravat fashion, attached to their white collars. It is a very pretty conceit, and some how or other, I could not but admire their patriotism—their avowed-patriotism—as thus shown in their dress. We halted on the march down the principal street, and as our rifles rang at the command to order arms, shutters closed, and female faces were gone. Arms were stacked for 10 minutes, and we rested on front steps and porticos, and talked with citizens who, I noticed were young and plentiful enough to form a brigade, but during our rest, not a woman was seen. As we shouldered arms and marched off, they emerged in view again, and I noticed one little spiteful miss with broom in hand sweeping petulantly the rebel dust that soiled her door sill.

We halted four miles beyond Chambersburg, after passing a village called Marion, and there we again rested during the 25th.

In a heavy rain on the 26th we took up our line of march, and passing through several small villages and the town of Shippensburg, encamped two miles beyond. Nothing of interest transpired on the march. The same teeming fields of nearly ripe grain, and clover met our eyes. They erect the largest barns in this country I ever saw. Nearly all are on the same model, and very often they are more imposing than the residences of the owners, and generally about twice as large. They are generally built of stone, three stories high, with a wooden front. The ground floor is used as stables and used as stalls for horses and cattle, and judging from their capacity, when rebels are not about, must contain a very large number.—Many farmers, here, had got wind of our coming, and had spirited their cattle away into the mountain fastnesses that bound their farms to the right and left, and those that had not done so had had them seized by the cavalry who preceeded us, so I had no opportunity of judging their number.

On the 27th we wended our way over the muddiest of dirt roads 20 miles, passing through the town of Carlisle, and went into camp in Carlisle barracks one mile beyond. These barracks were large enough to house comfortably 5,000 men, most delightfully situated, built with much elegance and taste, with a view to comfort and convenience and contained every convenience that such places usually contain. Our corps commander (Ewell) once more made his headquarters in the commodious dwelling known here as Head Quarters, where he was wont to lounge in "Auld Lang Syne," when he was army officer in the service of Uncle Sam. Gen. Iverson, too, perhaps took quarters in the identical rooms he occupied for five years, while he was on duty here, and doubtless met many of his well known friends, whom he had business with, while in the Quartermaster's Department, in times of peace, and who now so eager to crucify him, at the breaking out of the war, when they found that he took a South-side view of things. It is said, he had to give "leg bail" when he left the place last. At the [illegible] remained the 28th and 29th resting and recruiting, and [illegible] scaring badly, the good people of the capital of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, only 19 miles off, one of their wits, by our near approach to [illegible] January. We had fairly aroused Pennsylvania, and her rural sons had been summoned in flocks to her capital, and there, it was said, had fortified themselves impregnably and determined to check our hitherto unimpeded advance. But they kept the Susquehannah between us. Our cavalry permeated the country in every direction, but no hostile forces were met, and I have no doubt, had it been General Lee's plan to have had us march on Harrisburg, the eloquence of Gov. Curtin, and the breastworks around its capital, nor State pride, would have prompted the boarish soldiery of the hour, that guarded its portals, to have remained to encounter our veterans. But their ditching and enrolling was for naught, and it is to be hoped that they have by this time sufficiently recovered from fright to lay down the arms they have handled so clumsily, and have returned once more with sycle in hand to their wheat fields that have been in need of harvesting.

During the two days we remained in Carlisle barracks, I got opportunities of visiting the town. This is a red-hot abolition hole, and the hostility they bore us was marked on every face, male and female. The women gazed brazingly at us with concentraned hate, and would not return our salutations, it mattered not how politely our hats were touched. I was detailed the last day of our stay to do some printing for the Quartermaster's Department. With a guard, I visited all the printing offices, selected the best one out of the four, and done the work, and afterwards distributed the type. It was a rank Abolition office, and it would have afforded me much pleasure in turning it topsy-turvy. Its proprietor told me he had a son at Newbern, who was working in the *Progress* office, and I wished Pennington had been in my shoes for a few moments.

On our whole way up the Valley, all railroad bridges were burnt, and here, right in town, we burned one, and tore up the track a long distance and set fire to the rails. The Pioneer corps that performed the duty were berated strongly while they were at work.

The first day at Carlisle barracks, the battle-flag of a North Carolina regiment, as a union to the Confederate flag, was raised at the flag-staff of the barracks, and floated proudly there during our stay.—Its raising, with music by the bands, called out speeches from Gens. Ewell, Rodes, Daniels and Ramseur, which were very good in their way, but were very poor speeches. It is remarkable that a good speaker makes a very poor general. Indeed, I have yet to see the first good general that is a fluent or eloquent speaker. There is something antagonistic between the qualities that make each.

The barracks, together with a block or two of buildings in Carlisle, was, I learn, burned by Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry after we left. The barracks by order, and the other building because the citizens fired at the cavalry while passing through.

During our last day at Carlisle, it was ascertained that the enemy was approaching from the Potomac in heavy force. So at 5, a. m., on the 30th, we took up our line of march in the direction of Baltimore, and crossed the South Mountains at Mount Holly Gap, and then turned to the right towards Gettysburg, passing, in the day's travel, Paper-Town, (where our Quarter Master secured a large amount of flat-cap,) Petersburg, and several other villages of small size, and stopped for the night some nine miles from Gettysburg, near the village of Hadleysburg. I have never seen, in all my travels, a more lovely spot than Mt. Holly Gap. Had I time I would describe it on paper, as well as I could, but its picturesque beauty and grandeur must be seen to be realized. Were it South, in the land of Dixie, I should select it as my place of residence after the war.

It was ascertained that the advance of the enemy was at Gettysburg, some 30,000 strong. Longstreet was at Chambersburg, A. P. Hill some 15 or 20 miles off, while the divisions of our corps were close together. Rodes' division and Pender's division being closest to the enemy, were ordered to advance. Our brigade was in rear of the wagon trains, and I hardly know how the battle of the first begun. When we arrived on the ground, the battle had been raging for some time. Iverson's brigade had been almost exhausted, Daniel had suffered greatly, so had Rodes' old brigade, as well as Doles' Georgians. We were hurried forward on the enemy's flank, and had just got in range when the enemy began retreating, and our losses were comparatively trifling. They had taken position on some high hills northwest of the town and it was hard to dislodge them, but when they began their retreat we pressed them so closely that not over one half of the three corps (1st, 2d and 11th) the Yankees had engaged, escaped. Their loss was about 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 7,600 taken prisoners. Nearly the entire force of the 1st corps were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Our brigade alone took some 1,500 and we number only 900 men. Our loss was perhaps 300 killed, and 2000 wounded and taken prisoners. Gen. Reynolds, the Yankee commander, was killed. In our brigade Col. Parker, of the 30th, was wounded seriously in the face; Major Hurtt, of the 2nd, in the left side; Lieut. Herritage, of Co. F, 2nd Regiment, was killed. The 2nd only lost 6 killed. I had only two casualties in my company, although it was actively engaged for two hours as skirmishers. We drove the enemy right through the streets of Gettysburg, and there I had the good fortune to secure a Yankee Major, who was possessed of a beautiful sword and pistol. They dangle at my side now.

Night coming on we bivouaced in the streets of the town, and morning found the enemy's full force in a commanding position on a high ridge to the south-east of town, strongly entrenched, with artillery in position. The sound of their axes, as they felled trees for abatis, could be heard plainly all night. Longstreet came up with all the other troops during the day. He took position on the right, Hill in the centre and Ewell on the left. About 3 o'clock a fearful cannonading for an hour was had, and our forces on the right and extreme left charged the enemy in their entrenchments. It was repulsed on the left, but met with a partial success on the right. The battle was kept up till late in the night.

The next day the grandest artillery duel of the war took place. For three hours three hundred cannons belched forth thunder and then the enemy was again attacked, but it was found that we were unable to hold the positions taken, and we had to fall back to where we started from in the morning.—Finding that the enemy's position could not be successfully attacked, we waited patiently on the 4th for them to attack us, but they did not do so, and it was ascertained they were moving towards our right flank. On the morning of the 5th we, too, moved to the right, and are now encamped near Hagerstown. It will not be many days—perhaps hours—before another trial at arms will take place. God vouchsafe victory to us, with as little bloodshed as possible.—Our loss in the three day's fight is computed in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, at 15,000, the enemy's at 25,000.

I would write more, and at length, but I learn orders have come, so I must close and prepare to move. Be of good heart, mother and wife. Trust in God, and pray that I may escape the ordeal without death or injury. My trust is in Him. I know He will do whatever is for the best.

Yours, affectionately, J. C. G.

Fort Fisher and Surroundings.

JULY 17, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: I had the pleasure last week of paying a visit to Fort Fisher, situated on the North bank at the mouth of the Cape Fear, and found many objects of interest to well repay me for the time and trouble. First, I met with many old friends and acquintances, and was happy to find them all in good health and spirits, and the fine sea air, the surf bathing, the fine fish, soft crabs, &c., &c., can only be properly appreciated by a poor refugee who has been confined to the oppressive atmosphere, and pork and bread living in the interior. In addition to that, Mr. Editor, it would well repay any one to go down there and look at the magnificent works which have been constructed for the defence of the inlet. Two much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. Lamb, and the men under his command for the skill and industry which they have displayed in the erection of those works. The men must have worked like "Trogans" for the last twelve months, as I learned that the men in the garrison did nearly all the work, having received but very little assistance from any other quarter. If it were not imprudent to do so, I would like to give you a detailed statement of those fortifications, but you may rest satisfied that if the Yankee fleet should ever attempt to pass by those works while Col. Lamb and his brave men are there, that inlet will be red with Yankee blood before they do it. Col. Lamb has established a fine system of signal telegraphs, which enables him, either day or night, to communicate with the garrisons at Fort Caswell or at Fort St. Phillip or with our ships out at sea when they desire to avoid the blockaders, and get into the inlet.

You are liable to be waked up every night with the sound of the sentinel, "a ship, a ship," and instantly the guns are all manned, the proper signal displayed, and in comes the ship. If perchance some of the blockaders should discover her and give chase, all that is needed is for Col. Lamb to bring his Whitworth to bear upon her, and one fire is all that is needed to send the blockader five miles outside of the bar.

These Whitworth guns, Mr. Editor, are terrible things to the blockaders. I had heard much of their power but had supposed that the accounts were mere war stories until I saw one tested last Sunday. At daylight on Sunday morning the sound of cannon was heard at sea, and it was soon discovered that the blockading fleet were chasing a ship that was endeavoring to get to the inlet, but she was too far South for the Colonel to give her the needed assistance, and she found that escape was impossible, and the Captain beached her on Ball Head, about eight miles South of the inlet. The crew were compelled to abandon her, and the Yankees immediately boarded her. Col. Lamb did not hesitate a moment, but said, "boys, let us drive them away, and take the ship from them." All saw that it would be a difficult and dangerous experiment; but not a man quavered, all seemed ready to go. The Colonel, however, called upon Captains Tripp, Whitehurst and Laue, to get their men ready. In a few moments the men were in line, cartridges distributed, haver-sacks put on, and the word "forward march," was never responded to with a more elastic step. The Colonel took some detachments from other companies to man his Whitworth. Boats soon conveyed them across the inlet, and the men landed on a narrow ball beach, and started for the vessel. They had to march seven miles, and the blockaders seeing them, sent one of their ships to drive them back. The ship came within half mile of the beach, and poured a mortal deadly fire of shell and grape upon them. But by the skillful management of the officers, the men were so scattered along the beach as to render the fire of the boat ineffectual. Col. L. was compelled to carry his Whitworth around by Bald Head Light House, not being able to land her with the men, but in good time he came up with her, and then the most terrific cannonading from seven blockade ships was opened upon him and his men. The ships had so divided themselves along the beech as to pour a heavy cross fire upon him, and the men were compelled to fall down, and dodge behind every little sand hill they could find, but no sooner was the Whitworth got into position than Col. Lamb sighted her himself and let loose upon them, the cool deliberate aim told with effect, and you could see one ship drop out of battle line and steer off from the shore, then another, then another, until the eleventh fire from the Whitworth, cleared the shore from the seven blockaders, and the mariners who had all the time been on board of the wreck were seen to leave her and make for their ships with all possible speed. The smoke was seen boiling from the cabin of the wreck, our men knew that the vandals had set her on fire, but reckless of danger, they rushed for her, and to Taylor Harriss, a private in Capt. Whitehurst company, is due the credit of being the first man on board, others soon followed. There was no time to loose, several hundred pounds of powder had been placed so as to blow her up and a slow match ignited which had burnt within two inches of the powder, the match was carefully extinguished, the powder all carefully thrown overboard and the ship taken possession of by our men; she was found to be the steamer Kate, owned in Massachusetts, and had a valuable assorted cargo. The Yankees had stolen all the cabin furniture and many other articles, but when I left the wreck on Tuesday evening, Col. Lamb had succeeded in landing on the beach, the principal part of the cargo, which I suppose must be worth at least one fourth million dollars, and he was then making an effort to save the fine engine and valuable machinery, but the ship had billeged and there was about 7 feet water in the hold. I feared then that he would not be able to get out the machinery, but I thought if Col. Lamb fails to save, no one else could have done so. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. Lamb, and the brave men under him for their brave and gallant conduct on that occasion; it really must have been a providential interposition, that saved them amid such a terrific fire as they went through. And then the untiring industry and cheerful exposure of the men in working night and day to save the cargo, most of the time up to their necks in the water, will, I feel sure, be justly rewarded by the proper authorities, out of the cargo saved.

And Mr. Editor, I would like to suggest to those persons engaged in runing the blockade at Wilmington, that it would be a very small item with them, and nothing but an act of justice, to the men in the garrison at Fort Fisher if they would send to the commissary there every time their ships come in, a bag of Coffee and some Sugar. Without the assistance and protection of Col. Lamb and the men there, they could not make the fortunes they are now doing, and when the men are up all night in the wet and cold aiding their ships to get in safely, it would not make them feel any the worse to have a good bowl of hot coffee to drink, when they get a chance to go into their tents. I must not omit to mention the good discipline that prevails throughout the garrison, while the Colonel and officers all require the most rigid observance of all rules and regulations. I have never been in any camp where the officers were generally more respected and the commander more loved than at Fort Fisher, and no camp has ever been blessed with a more attentive and kind surgeon. Dr. Singelton has had much experience as a camp physician, and his untiring attentions and kindness has made him a very great favorite.

Very truly Yours &c.,
VISITOR.

THE ARREST OF MRS. ALLEN IN RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* gives the following particulars of the arrest of Mrs. Allen, in Rinhmond, already noticed by telegraph:

An arrest of much importance, and one exciting much interest from the highly respectable social position of the accused, has been made in this city. The accused is Mrs. P. H. Allen, a native of Ohio, who was married in Rome a few years ago to her husband, a gentleman of high character and position of this city. A few days ago two disloyal letters were intercepted on the Peninsular, and the evidences in the case pointed to Mrs. A. as the writer. One of them was addressed to "Rev. Morgan Dix," the father of Gen. Dix, and the other to her sister in Cincinnati.—In that to her sister she speaks of Gen. Stoneman as the "white gloved" General, and criticises his leniency towards the Confederates; his not destroying the dwelling and farm of Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, on his raid through Goochland.

The letter written to Gen. Dix is represented to have furnished the names of a lady in Washington city and two ministers in New York, who are gravely accused of sympathy with the rebellion, and advises their arrest. The letter also alludes to the mission to Europe of Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond—that the statement of his having gone abroad to purchase Bibles is but a pretext, and declares that his real business is to exercise his influence in furthering the interests of the South. It also discloses the time and manner of his return, and exhorts his arrest by all means, and his close confinement during the continuance of the war. In the same letter is also given the location of several estates on James river, which, in the opinion of the writer, should be devastated.—The hope is expressed that all rebels may be "crushed out," and information is furnished where guns can be planted to command several different plantations.—The letter concludes with the assertion that if the United States does not suppress the rebellion they do not merit the respect of the world.

When these startling developments were disclosed, a guard was placed around the domicile of Rev. Dr. Hoge, where the lady in question was making a temporary sojourn, with orders for her arrest and appearance before Gen. Winder. Ascertaining that the body of a child was liying in the house awaiting burial, Gen. W. directed his officers not to disturb the family, but at the same time to exercise a vigilant watch over the lady. After the funeral of the child, the arrest was made, and a partial examination had before Gen. Winder. The authorship of the letters was denied by the lady, but she admitted they were handed to her by another person, with a view to having them sent North. It is stated, however, that she afterward sconfessed that she wrote one of the letters. The examination resulted in her heing placed in charge of the Sisters at the Assylum St. Francis de Sales where she is under surveillance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

MISS ELLA WREN.

the beautiful and accomplished Tragedienne and Prima Donna, assisted by

MR. CHARLES H. MORTON,

The most versatile and popular Commedian and Vocalist in the Confederacy, from the Theatres of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, &c., and late principal Comedian of the new Richmond Theatre, will give a series of

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
FOR
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!!
commencing on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22nd July, 1863.

MRS. CHARLES MORTON,
will preside at the Piano Forte.

Programme for to-night to commence with the elegant Comedy of a

MORNING CALL,

Sir Edward Ardent, (Barb.).....MR. CHAS. MORTON.
Mrs. Fanny Chillingtone, (Widow.)..MISS ELLA WREN.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

GRAND MUSICAL OLIO:

1—SALUT A LA FRANCE, (from the Opera of the Daughter of the Regiment,).....Miss ELLA WREN.
2—COMIC DITTY,—BACON AND GREENS,.....Mr. CHAS. MORTON.
3—DUETT,—MURMURING SEA,.....Miss WREN and Mr. MORTON.
4—BALLAD,—ROCK ME TO SLEEP MOTHER, (composed for and originally sung by her,).....Miss ELLA WREN.
5—COMIC SONG.—THE RAT CATHER'S DAUGHTER, (in character,).....Mr. CHAS. MORTON.
6—BALLAD,—ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT.....Miss ELLA WREN.
7—Mr. CHAS. MORTON, the original BILLY BARLOW of the Confederacy, will appear as that eminent Philosopher, with hits at things in general—the Lincoln Administration in particular—as sung by him over three hundred nights in New Orleans, Richmond, &c.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

To conclude with the amusing Sketch of

LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

Mr. Simon Lullaby,.....Mr. CHAS. MORTON.
Mrs. Simon Lullaby,.....Miss ELLA WREN.

TO-MORROW EVENING AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICE OF ADMISSION,.....$1:50
NO HALF PRICE!

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commencing at 8½ o'clock precisely. [July 22-1t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-1w Adjutant General.

Daily papers of the State copy one week and weekly and semi-weekly one time.

PAY YOUR CITY TAXES.

ALL CITY TAXES DUE AND REMAINING UNpaid on the 1st. of August next, the delinquent parties property will be advertised for sale for the taxes due and cost thereon.

June 22-3t* J. J. CHRISTOPHER, Col.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Wilmington, N. C., 17th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 24.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after 1st August next.

Transfer books closed till day of payment.

July 21-1w L. H. DEROSSET, Sec't'y.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

FOUND.

THREE CHECKS FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, on the Exchange Bank, Va., dated 6th July, 1863, made payable to Col. D. Jones, also a small amount of money. For information apply at this office.

July 21-3t*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy